372 only one concrete mixer was observed. Before the war, the Borisov match factory had 5,000 workers; in June 1946, the number was only 700.

Peat

316 For most countries the output of peat may not be a significant index of industrialization. In Byelorussia, however, it has been and remains one of the primary indications. For example, 91 per cent. of the steam power plants erected during the first Five Year Plan were based on peat as a fuel. In addition to this use, large quantities of peat are to be used as fertilizer in the next five years.

135 At January 1, 1934, peat deposits in Byelorussia were estimated at 2,670 million tons, compared with 95,426 million tons in the entire Soviet Union. (Later estimates for the U.S.S.R. give the figure of 150,000 million tons, 48.5 per cent. of total world reserves.)

316 In 1932 the output of peat in the B.S.S.R. amounted to 834,000
433 tons (6.06 per cent. of Soviet Union output). Production in 1937 rose to 2,445,300 tons, and for 1940 was estimated at 3,260,000 tons. The Five Year Plan fixes the B.S.S.R.'s output of peat in 1950 at 4,162,000 tons, and provides that peat workings with an aggregate annual capacity of 1.6 million tons shall be put into operation, and peat briquette plants built with an annual capacity of 130,000 tons.

Textiles and Clothing

288 The textile industry of Byelorussia is centred in the Vitebsk and
433 Mogilev areas, which saw extensive development under the pre-war Five
185 Year Plans. No major change in the distribution is foreseen in the next five years, at the end of which Vitebsk and Polotsk oblasts, together with parts of Mogilev and Molodechno oblasts, are scheduled to contribute 83 per cent. of the Byelorussian textile output. Some of the production targets for 1950 are as follows:

Cotton cloth	2 million metres
Linen cloth	3 " "
Woollen cloth	1,660,000 metres
Carpet	1,254,000 metres
Plush	290,000 metres

The output of woollens, carpet, and plush is to be obtained from new factories scheduled for construction in Vitebsk, Minsk, and Grodno. Linen will be produced in restored factories; and it should be pointed out that the figure of three million metres is additional to a considerable output of linen cloth expected in 1950 from the restored linen combinat in Orsha, an enterprise under the management of the U.S.S.R. Textile Ministry. (In pre-war years, this linen mill, which was built during the first Five Year Plan), had a capacity of 14 million metres of cloth per year.)

288 The output of cotton cloth in the B.S.S.R. will also come from
433 restored mills. The two million metre target is considerably below
185 the 1937 output of 9.3 million metres (0.27 per cent. of total Soviet production), and even below the 1932 rate of 4 million metres, or 0.15 per cent. of the Soviet Union total.

295 Finished clothing, shoes, and hosiery in the B.S.S.R. are produced
433 under the Byelorussian Ministry of Light Industry; and the output in
185 1950 is expected to be as follows:

Shoes	7 million pairs
Hosiery	13.5 " "
Knitted underwear	3,510,000 units
Knitted clothes	1,680,000 "

The shoe output will come mainly from large restored factories in Minsk, Vitebsk, Gomel, and other cities. The above figure does not include output under co-operative and local industry; the total shoe production in Byelorussia in 1950 being set at 9,430,000 pairs, as compared with 8,075,000 pairs in 1937, (4.41 per cent. of total Soviet production) and 3,462,000 pairs in 1932, (3.98 per cent. of the Soviet Union output).

The lower production targets for cotton cloth and hosiery may be associated with the fact that the U.S.S.R. now has available new sources of textiles and clothing, notably at Lvov, Klaipeda, Riga, Narva, Tallin, and other Baltic cities. Moreover, under the national Five Year Plan for the U.S.S.R., the cotton textile industry of Central Asia will be expanded near the sources of raw cotton, and proportionately less cotton will have to be shipped to processing mills in European areas of the Soviet Union.

Electric Power Stations

377 In 1937 the electric power stations of the B.S.S.R. had a capacity of 88,600 kilowatts and produced 430.4 million kilowatt hours of electric energy. Considerable progress had been made in electrification since 1932, when the B.S.S.R.'s stations had a total capacity of 50,000 kilowatts and produced 176.7 million kilowatt hours. For the entire Soviet Union, the output of electric energy in 1937 was 36,400 million kilowatt hours, as compared with only 13,540 million in 1932.

377 During the war the electric power stations of Byelorussia were
727 almost completely destroyed by the Germans. Since liberation they have been restored to only a limited extent, despite assistance from UNRRA, which, as part of the industrial rehabilitation programme, has furnished a number of power stations complete. In June 1946, when UNRRA Mission members visited Borisov, Orsha, Vitebsk, and Polotsk, facilities were estimated to be as follows.